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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Saskatchewan, Manitoba To Co-operate in Dispersal

(The Vancouver Province)

REGINA, — In any national plan, the Saskatchewan Government is prepared to co-operate with Dominion authorities on all occasions, acting Premier C. M. Fines said here when questioned on the C.C.F. attitude on the scheme for the dispersal of loyal Japanese in Canada after the war.

But, Mr. Fines added, just what may be done can not be said at this time, owing to the lack of details on Ottawa's plan.

Acceptance of 2000 Japanese which might be Saskatchewan's quota in the dispersal plan, would depend upon some factors. Occupation was one.

"For instance we would not want to take 2000 fishermen here when we have practically no fishing industry.

"We would want no colony settlement of the Japs.

"We would not want any absorption of Japs who might reduce labor standards."

Mr. Fines added C.C.F. policy generally was against racial discrimination and any loyal citizen, including a Japanese, was entitled to citizenship rights.

WELCOME RESETTLERS IS UNOFFICIAL INFORMATION

WINNIPEG, Man. — Manitoba is willing to do its part in any plan for the post-war dispersal of Japanese throughout Canada. Although no formal statement is yet available, unofficial information is that the government would not only accept but welcome more Japanese from British Columbia to this province after the war.

Attitude of the government is based on three basic points.

These are:

1. That in the possible event of future clashes involving Japan, it would be better to have those of Japanese race away from the coast most likely to be attacked.

2. That the loyal Japanese would understand the situation and adjust themselves to occupations in other provinces.

3. If there is any possibility of assimilating Japanese, dispersal of the 21,000 concentrated in British Columbia before the war would be the only way to accomplish it.

Like Alberta and Saskatchewan, this province is now employing some thousands of Japanese.

Mountain Hermitage

By K. W.

WHATEVER the disadvantages of being born a Canadian of Japanese parentage, at least boredom should not be one of them. True the complaint is common among young people that life is unexciting, "dead", and cheerless. It is a complaint heard, strangely enough, whether on St. Catherines, Dundas West, Front Street or Slocan Avenue.

Yet even in the ghost towns the impact of international and national politics can reach into the ordinary pattern of life. And an arbitrary decree from the Government can set into motion forces which will weave a very different pattern. There is a surface routine, but beneath it all is a constant restlessness very much in tune with the transient mood of a world at war. And in this respect the life of evacuees in the housing settlements differ greatly from that of the folk native to these towns. Even the most short-sighted perceive—the Nelson Daily News to the contrary—that there can be no genuine permanence for any except a limited few in these areas.

OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS

Th statement on future government policy has two interestingly opposite effects.

It promises what might be a rather exciting interruption to day-to-day routine, if an R.C.M.P.-flanked judicial commission arrives in the near future to probe into the "loyalty" of each individual. And it promises the possibility of very radical changes in the ghost town situation, if the dispersal is to be vigorously advanced. Assuming, for instance, a real attempt is made to reduce B. C.'s Japanese Canadian population to about 3000 before the war's end,—a figure arrived at on a proportionate distribution basis—then a group equal in numbers to the total in interior housing is still due for a move. The balance of people left in various forms of independent employment throughout the province will more than fill B. C.'s "quota". And it might be a good guess that some preference will be given to such of these as desire to stay where they are. Some of them, in fact, may be among the group permitted to return to the Pacific Coast.

In the other direction the statement has a re-assuring and settling effect. Mr. King seems to have put his foot down quite solidly against any proposal for wholesale expulsion. Unquestionably that must have been a rather dangerous move from a political point of view, and we ought to be the first to accord this tribute to the Prime Minister.

Certainly his declaration helps to dispell the fear that rampant agitation would force the government into appeasement of racist forces by promising the postwar deportation of a much larger group—all those of non-Canadian birth for instance. Before February 27, 1942, this observer would not have believed for a moment that such was possible, but the remembrance of mass evacuation announced on that date is a lesson not to be forgotten for a long, long while.

The assurance that expulsion will go no further than fascist ... is of basic importance. Not the least significant question that should be reviewed in this new light is that of property liquidation and the court battle to keep possession of legally and honourably acquired land and homes.

Mr. Justice Thorson's verdict is still being eagerly awaited with no hint as yet as to its nature. He may decide the question has been improperly referred to the Exchequer Court. He may decide the Government [illegible]

the liquidation was legally ordered and carried out. In either of the first two cases some further litigation is almost bound to ensue; it will be up to the property owners to make sure that an appeal is carried if he decides in the third direction.

As long as there was some doubt as to continued residence in Canada perhaps such an appeal would be regarded as [illegible]. But now a great moral demand for such action lies upon property owners and others [illegible] in an all-important principle.

ALBERTA EVACUEES DISALLOWED VOTE

EDMONTON, Alta.—Some 2,000 Japanese who have been moved to Alberta from British Columbia under the evacuation program carried out by the British Columbia Security Commission in 1942 were not allowed to vote in the Alberta provincial election on Aug. 8, reported the CP.

Earlier last week, Alberta authorities said they believed the Japanese who were British subjects and had the necessary residence qualifications would be able to vote and thus a large proportion of the evacuees might exercise the franchise.

The matter was referred to provincial legal authorities who checked the conditions under which the Japanese were moved from the coastal zones as a security measure. They held that under the terms of the movement the Japanese could only be considered temporary residents of Alberta and therefore were not entitled to vote.

The ruling did not affect Japanese who resided in Alberta prior to the movement from British Columbia. As permanent residents they were entitled to vote.

But Why Shouldn't It Happen In a Democracy?

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. — During a debate on the Japanese question at Ottawa recently, two Japanese, one of them a stenographer, sat in the House of Commons not very far from where he was sitting, Tom Reid, Liberal M. P. for New Westminster told the Rotary Club reported The Vancouver Province in a newspaper story.

"This could not happen in the Japanese Diet," he was quoted as saying. He was advocating the deportation of Japanese and German prisoners of war.

QUAKER COUPLE WED

SPOKANE, Wash. — Miss Esther Schmoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schmoe of Seattle and Gordon K. Hirabayashi, Japanese American youth who gained nation-wide attention by bringing a test suit challenging Government evacuation orders, were married on July 29, the AP reported.

The father of the bride and S. Hirabayashi of Weiser, Idaho, the groom's father, sat side by side at the wedding.

Drought In Alberta:

Sugar Beet Acreage Near All-time Record

The sugar beet industry in Canada this year is heading for an almost record production, latest reports showing close to 70,000 acres is having been planted. The second largest acreage ever produced in the history of this industry was in 1941 when 70,700 acres of beets were harvested.

A report in June showed Alberta as having the largest acreage planted with 30,000 acres, Ontario 16,000, Manitoba 14,000, and Quebec 9,500 making a total of 69,500 acres. The actual acreage contracted between the growers and companies was 71,438.

The majority of the Japanese evacuees on the sugar beet farms are now enjoying a slack mid season, now that hoeing and thinning of beets are completed.

Southern Alberta sugar beet farms faced a heavy crop loss due to a drought. The extreme condition is being counter-acted by heavy irrigation of the crops. Many of the evacuees are working on the irrigation during the intervening slack season, while others are working in canneries and on truck farms.

Besides drought, pests and hailstorms were the source of much damage to the crops. The C.P.R. report for the week ending July 25 reported a crop damage as high as forty-eight per cent at Stirling and recorded Taber as suffering a thirty per cent loss. Drought was causing much damage in some areas and farmers have ploughed under early crops the report said.

Meanwhile, Manitoba farmers enjoyed normal moisture conditions. Southern Manitoba recently suffered severe hail storms ruining crops in a few of the districts.

Nisei Doctors Graduate From McGill University

MONTREAL, Que. — Two well known former Vancouver Nisei, Satoru Watanabe and George Shimotakahara successfully passed their examinations and completed their medical courses at the McGill University recently.

George Shimotakahara is the son of Dr. and Mrs. K. Shimotakahara, well known physician who is at present on the BCSC medical staff at Kaslo, B.C. He will [illegible] at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Await Further Details on Ottawa Announced Policy

Official Declaration Relieves Uncertainty In Community

Greet Pronouncement Against "Hateful Racial Doctrine"

Delivering a long-awaited statement to an attentive House of Commons Friday, August 4, Prime Minister Mackenzie King outlined a three-point policy which the federal government will seek to implement as a means of disposing of Canada's "Japanese problem."

These points were:

(1) Formal notice of the dispersal of persons of Japanese ancestry throughout Canada and their resettlement to prevent a re-congregation at the Pacific Coast.

(2) Establishment of a quasi-judicial commission as soon as possible to separate loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry, with deportation of the latter to Japan after the war.

(3) No immigration from Japan to Canada after the war.

While outlining these objectives and emphasizing that the policy to be followed would be one of justice as opposed to racialism, the Prime Minister's statement revealed no more than a minimum of the administrative detail planned to effect the policy.

Officials from the head office of the B.C. Security Commission, visiting Kootenay settlements early this week were unable to give The New Canadian any further information.

They said Mr. King's statement in the house in regard to the dispersal of evacuees had formalized what had been going on under the Commission's direction ever since evacuation.

They are awaiting further information and instructions from Ottawa and in the meantime will continue administration of the projects and supervision of relocees as heretofore.

EASES UNCERTAINTY IN JAPANESE COMMUNITY

A sampling of opinion indicates that Mr. King's statement did not occasion any great surprise, bearing out in large degree what had been freely anticipated.

The announcement that those regarded as loyal should be permitted to remain in the country, however, has settled some fear, although despite the agitation that has been going on, the possibility of large scale expulsion after the war has not been regarded as a very serious threat.

Nevertheless it has remained a possibility until Mr. King made his statement, and has been one argument advanced against the advantages to be gained by moving outside of British Columbia.

For those already settled east of the Rockies, it is apparent that Mr. King's statement also implies an assurance that a majority will be allowed to remain where they are, if they so wish and if arrangements can be effected with the provinces.

This will be particularly important in eastern Canada, and of some application to farm families now employed in southern Alberta.

Like Security Commission officials, however, the general attitude in the interior settlements is to await further details as to the Government's policy. The important questions being asked are upon what basis a proportionate distribution of persons of Japanese origin is to be carried out, and what procedure the judicial commission will adopt in its work.

Text of King Statement

The following is the partial text of Prime Minister King's speech in the House of Commons on August 4.

I might now mention the tentative measures which it is proposed to put into effect in order to carry out a policy based upon the principles I have indicated. The first and, in a sense, the fundamental task is to determine the loyal and the disloyal persons of Japanese race in Canada. The entire policy depends upon this being done. To some extent, of course, the task has been carried out through the examination and internment of suspicious or dangerous persons. It cannot be assumed, however, that all those who have been interned are disloyal. Some may have merely misunderstood their dispossession from their property in the protected zones and, as peaceful and honest Canadian citizens, may have striven to protect and retain what they considered to be rightfully theirs. Undoubtedly some of these cases exist. Misunderstanding is not the same as traitorous intent, and a stubborn defence of one's own property is not necessarily disloyalty. On the other hand there may be persons who have committed no act to justify their internment but who are in fact disloyal. What is clearly needed is the establishment of a quasi-judicial commission to examine the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here. The commission I have referred to should, I think, be established in the fairly near future, in order that it may begin what will be a large and important task. The result of the work of the commission would be to establish a list of disloyal Japanese persons, some of whom will be Japanese nationals, some British subjects by naturalization, and some British subjects by birth. The government's intention would be to have these disloyal persons deported to Japan as soon as that is physically possible. Prior to deportation British subjects falling within this class would be deprived of their status as such. By the terms of the peace, Japan can be compelled, whether she wishes it or not, to accept these persons. There may also be some persons who will voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these no further examination would be necessary. Whatever their national status, they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as they can.

PREVENT CONCENTRATION

Once the examination has been carried out, there will be established a list of Japanese persons who are loyal to Canada. Those persons, if they have been properly admitted to this country, and wish to remain here, should be allowed to do so. However, as I have said, they should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia. To prevent such concentration, measures of two types can be taken—a maximum can be set on the number of persons of Japanese race to be allowed to return to British Columbia, and persons of Japanese race can be given encouragement to move and remain elsewhere. It would be most undesirable, I believe, to establish a permanent barrier to the movement within Canada of persons who have been lawfully admitted to Canada or who are nationals of Canada. That would raise the possibility of discrimination and restrictions on movement to and from provinces which might have most unfortunate consequences in the future. Even the establishment of a temporary limitation would be undesirable in principle, but as a practical question of policy it may well be inescapable.

There is little doubt that with co-operation on the part of the [illegible] it can be made possible [illegible] Japanese [illegible] Canada [illegible]

(Please turn to Page [illegible])

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Mr. King's Policy

THE PRIME MINISTER'S long awaited statement on future federal policy with respect to persons of Japanese origin in Canada will be welcomed if only because it serves to relieve us of a part of a very heavy load of uncertainty. Warning against "the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of Nazism everywhere," Mr. King declared that his government's approach would be "one of justice and one which had regard to the paramount interest of the nation." In so far as the practical policy is consistent with that approach, it will receive the willing co-operation of the vast majority of people personally concerned.

At the same time it is obvious that the policy will not be too easily carried out, and as presently defined raises some important questions. It needs to be urged here that a great deal of intelligent understanding will be required, if some all-important considerations of justice and national interest are actually to be observed.

In the first place the "policy" has already been established on a purely racial basis. It is thus only another, if inevitable, event in an historical series which has revealed the current of anti-Oriental prejudice in Canada. From the outbreak of the war, a minority of Japanese origin need not have been a greater problem than minorities of other enemy racial origins; and they asked for no consideration except that they be accorded the same treatment accorded to persons of German or Italian descent. But over the past fifty years a special problem had been evolving out of the color prejudice of the Pacific Coast, rationalized as it now is upon a wide and ramifying argument of economic competition and national security. Pearl Harbor and its aftermath brought the question to a critical stage. Now special steps are undoubtedly necessary to reach a practical solution; and though they are being taken on a strict racial basis, it will be sensible and patriotic for us to accept and co-operate in the situation with good grace.

It is in the direction of dispersal that our co-operation is most necessary and desirable, if Mr. King's policy is to be put into practical effect. Dispersal—the trek from the concentration at the Pacific Coast to new fields in eastern Canada—was a familiar topic long before the war. And over the past two years, under the Labor Department's direction, it has become a reality for several thousands of us—for some 7,500 out of a population of 23,000.

The Prime Minister's declaration has given official sanction to what has been going on since evacuation, and suggests that concrete plans will be explored to carry on with the same program. It is clear that Mr. King rightfully does not approve of arbitrary restrictions upon the free movement of citizens within the country. Such restrictions—even of temporary nature only—are a direct negation of the freedom inherent in a democratic country. Nor does a quota system, worked out on a population basis, provide a practical or democratic solution. The only alternative is to continue the program through "measures" of the second type mentioned by Mr. King: "Persons of Japanese race can be given encouragement to move and remain elsewhere."

The initiative in such measures undoubtedly lies with the Federal Government. And at the outset it will be well to acknowledge the large handicap of distrust, with which so many of the persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia at least view the Government. That distrust, rightly or wrongly, springs from the original shock of evacuation. It was deepened by real and fancied grievances during that process as well as by the continuance of restrictions at the demand of various pressure groups. It reached a high point with the wholly unexpected arbitrary liquidation of property; and it has been maintained at that level by the recently-enacted exclusion of citizens from the dominion franchise.

Notwithstanding this existing distrust which may hinder even the most wisely-thought out policy, the prospects for successful dispersion are good, provided, as these columns have always argued, that a program is adopted with permanent resettlement, rather than the mere re-allocation of manpower, as its conscious aim.

For those of us who are established as best and continue to plan in terms of permanent residence in this country, the prospect of successful resettlement under adequate social, economic and political conditions is obviously an attractive one. And if the Government can provide adequate encouragement—as both practical policy and moral considerations demand—there should be no fear that a permanent re-distribution of the Japanese Canadian minority cannot be successfully effected in a manner consistent with justice and national interest.

This will require the co-operation of the provinces and even more of specific localities which are best suited for various reasons for resettlement purposes. It will need to be elastic, for a strict observance of proportional dispersal is obviously out of the question. It will require a liberal government attitude in regard to land tenure and business opportunities. It should embrace the removal of unnecessary restrictions and the conferring upon resettled citizens of any legal rights now denied them. It may well, in fact, provide necessary concrete financial assistance, on the one hand as compensation in part for the undeniable heavy losses incurred because of enforced removal, and on the other hand as an investment which in the long run is likely to effect an actual saving in government costs.

The Government plan to set up a quasi-judicial commission as soon as possible to separate the loyal from the disloyal is in line with what Mr. King terms the "continental solution," that procedure having been followed in the United States with the segregation of an element in the Japanese American population at Tule Lake, California.

Much information, according to the Prime Minister, is already available. This, it is assumed, will be secured from data compiled during the course of investigations carried out by a number of government committees, from the records of special registration in 1941, and no doubt from the files of the R.C.M. Police. It seems probable that reference will be made to the tests upon which the United States based its segregation. And the implication is that a centre comparable to Tule Lake will have to be established, especially if those considered disloyal are to be deported at the end of the war.

Mr. King told the Commons the well-known fact that not a single Japanese Canadian has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the war, —a fact, of course, which has been a source of extreme irritation to racist agitators. But just as in the case of the United States there will be those who will be glad to admit closer ties to Japan than to Canada. And no doubt there will be those whose faith and loyalty has been tragically, if too easily, shattered by what they regard as the injustices accorded to them since the outbreak of the war.

It will be hoped, however, that one of the chief advantages to be gained from the work of such a commission will be to influence public opinion everywhere in Canada—including the Pacific Coast—to a more favorable acceptance of those whose loyalty is established. This, too, has been a compelling argument used by the War Relocation Authority in the United States, where a similar segregation and dispersal program has not only scattered Japanese Americans across the union, but has even progressed to the point where a number of selected individuals have already been permitted to settle again in their old homes on the Pacific Coast.

The Marriage Bureau

IN CERTAIN CIRCLES of discussion, we are interested to observe, the Prime Minister's recent utterance takes second place to another item in the news. That item is a brief communique from the Toronto first generation committee's matrimonial bureau.

While a good deal of what goes through such a bureau necessarily must be regarded in the same light as any military secret, it may be said that accomplishments to date seem to have justified its existence and urge the expansion of its activities. With this in view the bureau directors are preparing a detailed registration form for widespread distribution throughout the country. The form itself, it may also be reported without a betrayal of any confidences or a temptation to snickers, provides for the listing of an applicant's qualifications and a brief review of preferences desired in the matrimonial partner sought. The actual mechanics of the matter—relating suitable applicants one to the other—will be the highly confidential responsibility of the small number of directors, who give every assurance that no undue or unnecessary embarrassment will be caused. And it goes without saying that discreet inquiries or even formal application will in no way commit any person to a course of action out of line with his or her personal inclinations.

The concrete action being taken on the question is singularly timely, coming as it does with the definite pronouncement that the government hopes to dot us about the cities, towns and villages of the nation. For some time at least contact among various scattered groups may well be important for no other reason that to bring together suitable young people who may have marriage in view. In fact it is plain that the task of the marriage bureau is likely to grow steadily in scope and importance. For one can imagine no more doleful prospect as a consequence of evacuation and dispersal than to have the plaintively despairing lyrics of the recently-popular song, "My Ideal," replace in our tradition the solemnly exultant strains of classic Lohengrin.

"...though some 90,000 persons still remain in the seclusion of WRA camps, the War Relocation Authority still has as its main purpose the permanent resettlement of every evacuee. It is the relocation program on which the agency is concentrating. Japanese Americans will find the road back a shorter road than the one Japanese Canadians must travel at war's end. For our right of franchise is still intact, and despite attempts by some to restrict our property rights, these rights are still whole. Important, too, in the postwar future of the Nisei, will be the proud service record of our men and women in uniform. And the Purple Hearts and the bronze stars of Nisei soldiers will serve to remind the nation, lest it forget, that the Japanese Americans were part of the war for freedom.

—The Pacific Citizen

Postwar Security for Canadians

Whether resettled, re-allocated or still resident in the "ghost towns", the majority of Japanese Canadian evacuees from the Pacific Coast cannot help but look forward to the postwar period with a considerable uncertainty and fear.

Apart altogether from any question of enforced repatriation or exile, it is apparent that what economic sustenance has come their way since evacuation has been chiefly the result of swollen wartime demands for labor. And while every Canadian faces a similar question of postwar insecurity and unemployment arising from the conversion of our wartime economy to one of peacetime conditions, the special factor of race seems likely to exert a keener influence upon the Japanese Canadian minority than upon any other racial group in the country. At least this appears to be the conviction of many whose psychological make-up has been deeply impressed by the operations of race prejudice since the outbreak of the war. It is, in fact, an important hindrance to the progress of the relocation program; for the thought of many is that postwar unemployment in eastern Canada will pose even more terrifying questions than to be caught unemployed in a government housing project when the war comes to an end.

MORE PROMISING OUTLOOK

Now that Prime Minister King's statement in the House of Commons has implied an official recognition of the right of Japanese Canadians to remain in the country, some thought can be given to the realities of that situation.

It is impossible to make any prophecies. But the implication of such official recognition and acceptance does point to a more promising outlook. This is particularly so in relation to the general trends within the country, revealed in some of the important legislation being brought down by the Government in the current session of Parliament. This legislation is an integral part of the postwar policy, which is expected to iron out the serious dislocations of the transition from war to peace.

TO SPEND OVER ONE THIRD OF WARTIME BUDGET

How much some of the legislation might be attributed in part to the stimulus of the leftist movement is a question for the politicians. The fact is that social security and postwar protection for Canadian primary producers is being planned on an hitherto wholly undreamed of scale. These trends formed a keynote in Government plans enacted only two weeks ago in Ottawa to spend the enormous total of $1,050,000,000 in special measures,—over a third of the present swollen wartime budget.

These measures were in detail:

(1) $250,000,000 to provide every Canadian child with a cash allowance.

(2) $200,000,000 to provide a floor under farm prices; i.e. to prevent the prices of farm products falling to levels far below those of today with consequent ruin to farmers.

(3) $275,000,000 in loans and grants in the most extensive scheme of government assistance for housing and house building ever put forward in Canada.

(4) $300,000,000 to provide a fund for import-export credit to aid and regulate external trade.

(5) $25,000,000 to provide a floor to fish prices, similar to that for farm prices.

MEASURE WILL CONCERN NISEIS

Of these measures the first will be of most direct concern and interest to thousands of Japanese Canadian families, who, it 's indicated, will be eligible for family allowances when these come into effect July 1, 1945. Freely acknowledged as one of the most ambitious social measures ever attempted in the country, the bill received unanimous support from all parties in the House, although some question has been raised as to its constitutional validity. Plans, however, have already been outlined to start registration of children about the beginning of the next year.

In general the allowance in varying amounts (from $5 to $8 with deductions of $1 for the 5th child, $2 for the 6th and 7th, and $3 for the 8th and each additional child) will be paid to all children under 16 years. The child must have been born in Canada or have resided here for three years before registration. If over six years, the child must be going to school. And as a general principle, subject to later regulation, the allowance will not be paid to parents receiving exemptions for children in their income tax payments.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSTWAR CANADA SCHEME

In barest essentials, behind the family allowances measure have been considerations of social welfare and economics, both of which tie in to the general scheme for postwar Canada.

The growing trend toward social legislation and social security is familiar to most former British Columbians, acquainted with provincial standards of wages and working conditions. Mothers' allowances, old age and other pensions are federal measures of similar intent. And in the dominion field the most recent and important social security measure—possibly an outgrowth of the "great depression"—has been unemployment insurance, which covers a very large percentage of Canadian workers and is building up a substantial fund for postwar needs. It is apparent that family allowances will be of vast benefit to the children of the nation, enabling them to be better fed, better clothed, better housed and better educated. There is no argument against these objectives, but some controversy has emerged over the use of family allowances to attain them.

On economic grounds, the plan is considered an important means of aiding full employment after the war and, as Grant Dexter writes, a greater measure of social security ..."is essential to the success of international policies. By increasing the income of lower-bracket people, a powerful fund of purchasing power is created, which will maintain a steady demand for the basic necessities of life, and thus for employment of workers in the production of those goods. It will not, however, interfere unduly with the wage-price structure, which is of great importance to a country like Canada depending so largely upon foreign trade.

No doubt the economic complexities and the pros and cons of family allowances as a measure of social security will not be of absorbing interest to a majority of Japanese Canadian families. The argument may safely be left to the experts. The important fact is that there are conscious efforts being made in Ottawa today toward relieving a part at least of the expected postwar dislocation. And any scheme applying to the nation as a whole is bound to influence the conditions under which Japanese Canadian evacuees, from the Pacific to the St. Lawrence, seek to establish postwar security for themselves. As such they deserve our interest and appraisal—particularly if they mean money in or out of our pockets.

There's the tale of the habitual late home-coming husband who was peacefully sleeping when he was aroused by his nervous wife in the early hours of the morning.

Wife: "Wake up. I'm sure I heard someone coming up the stairs".

Husband sleepily: "What's the time?"

"Just two o'clock."

"That's all right," said the husband turning over, "that'll be me."

The action of potassium iodide on sulphur is as follows: KI plus 2S equals KISS. The product is usually made in the absence of light and is accompanied by a small smacking sound.

小笠原島とグアム

カナダ系帰化人も居る父島其の他

日本領土になつたのは六十九年前

先般米軍が猛攻したといふ小笠原諸島といふのは聟、父、母兄弟等の四列島と三十余島の総称で多くは火山性の島である。この小笠原島は一五九三年に小笠原貞頼の発見したものと伝へられるが無人島のまゝ永く放棄されて欧米人は「ボニン・アイランド」―無人島―と呼んでゐる訳である。十九世紀になると欧米の捕鯨船が屡々寄港し殊に一八三〇年にはホノルルから英、米人やカナカ土人が渡来して初めて定住者を見たが米のペリーも下田に向ふ途中琉球から父島に寄港してゐる。幕末の頃になつて欧米の領土争奪が激しくなり、徳川幕府も急に軍艦咸臨丸にて水野筑後守一行を派遣し、八丈島(伊豆七島の一つ)から三十八名の日本人として最初の移民を送つた。時に一八六一年であつたが僅々一年にして、幕府は内外の政務多端のために役人や移民を全部帰還せしめ再び少数の在住外人の自由に放任した。明治政府も初期は手が及ばず漸く一八七五年に内、外、海、大蔵四省の役人が明治丸にて渡航し在留外人を諭服せしめて、こゝに初めて完全に日本の版図に入り、一八八〇年には東京府に帰属されて今日に至り、現に父島の大村に小笠原支庁が所在する。しかし本島は町村制が施行されず、役場はあるが村長はなく、従つて世話掛をもつて之を弁じ、衆議院議員選挙権も施行されてゐない。小笠原の住民はすべて新しい移住者で、古くても三代に過ぎず、家屋は粗所を露所之別棟にし村落はメール状ら勝に而似たものである。在留外人はイギリス人、アメリカ人、ドイツ人、ポルトガル人、スペイン人、カナダ人、ハワイ人で一八八〇年以降日本に帰化した者は当時は三十六人、七十二人で、旧米人と雑居し農漁に従事して有力者になつてゐる者もあるが、多くは貿易の生活に安んじてゐる。開戦前の現在の父島の人口は二九三〇人、七三〇人、小笠原諸島全部では五七四三人であつた。

グアムとサイパン

グアム島はマリヤナ諸島の南端に位する面積約五百平方キロ、人口は二万六千余で首都はアガニヤにある。環礁で囲繞されて居り、南部は山岳性であるが北部は平坦である。土地肥えて森林よく繁茂しコプラ、パンの木、米、砂糖及び蔬菜が栽培される。グアム島はもとスペイン領であつたが米西戦争の結果一八九八年米国の所有となつた。海底電信の重要な中継所をなし、その中の一線は小笠原島で日本の電線と接続する。このグアム島の北方がロタ島、其の次がテニアン島、グアムから百哩北方がサイパン島である。

サイパン島は日本の南洋委任統治地域の一部たるマリヤナ群島中の最大の島で、テニアン島、ロタ島などと共にスペイン領だつたのが米西戦争の結果、グアム島を米国に与へ、一八九九年カロリン諸島をも合せて僅か九百六十万円でドイツに売却したもので第一次欧洲戦争後の平和条約で日本の委任統治地となつたのであつた。サイパン島の日本人住民は二万三千余であつた。

無敵!!日白混成野球チーム

マニトバ州ドミニオンシテーの日系青年が

スポーツを通して親善に努力

(マニトバ州ドミニオンシテー通信)一体平原州の農業の耕作物である麦百姓の多忙時期は春四月中頃より五月の中頃までの播種期と八、九両月の収穫期で、六、七の両月は稍閑で除草のある所謂一年中の閑ともいふべき時であるので、各地方の町村では学校の休暇を共に此の時期を利用して種々スポーツやダンス会を催す等、各種の競技会を催すのが恒例になつてゐる。斯うしたから本年も六月の中頃から今日に至るまで例年の如くに何れかに其の催しがあつて近郷同志はお互に往復し応援につとめて居る。其のスポーツの主なるものは第一に野球で、競馬、蹴球、物競走、さては学童の競技などであり老若男女は何ずれも之に参加して優劣を争ひ勝者には景品、賞金等も与へられて選手の意気を盛んならしめてゐる。ところで我がドミニオンシテーに移動してゐる日本人家族は僅に七戸ながらでも青年達が割合に多いところから、昨冬男女青年のスポーツ団ともいふべきものを組織して、冬中氷上のスケートからフットボールなどの競技をなしてきたが、今春四月には日白青年の混成野球団組織といふ時節柄喜ぶべき事となつて現はれ、当村内の一般の青年達は無論のこと村民よりも歓迎されて来てゐる。そこで月下各地に於て催さるゝスポーツデーにはもれなく遠征して各村の青年達と観交をまじへ日系人の真価を示す事に努めて居るのであるが幸ひ今日まで、各地に於ける八回の試合中只一回だけの敗北で七勝一敗といふ好成績を挙げてゐる。当ドミニオンシテーに於いても七月八日此のスポーツデーが催され、各地町村より多数の参加をはじめ野球選手が来遊して各種の競技が華々しく競演されたのであつた。中にも各地遠征チームの当ドミニオンシテーの日白混成野球団にたいする戦ひは、遠征チームから見れば決戦であるので何れのチームも猛烈の選手を揃へての対陣であり、可成に激しい白熱戦を演じたものゝ、戦績は八対一、十対〇、甚だしきは二十一対六といふ大差にて遠征チームは当地の日白混成チームの軍門に降つたのであつた。当地日白混成チーム選手は次の通りである(三谷生)

△白系人―エンダソン、ツールナス兄弟

△日系人―鱒波賀、鈴木武、鈴木燈、鈴木重、三谷稀、鍛家、ツランク

七月二十日には当地の日系人チームとオールドマン・チームとの間にソフトボール試合が行はれたが四対三にて日系人チームが惜敗した。(エス生)

カプスケシングの伐木場で出火

(オンタリオ州カプスケシング通信)七月十日当地のスプルースフォールス伐木会社キャンプ五ピートの境にて、伐働者が昼食時の焚火の跡始末の不行届きより出火し、会社側では百五十名の人員を十日間にわたり出動させて消火せしめるといふ出来事があつた。時節柄日本人伐木労働者は特に注意して斯る事なきやう努めるべきだと思ふ。

問題化せる

カストデアンの処置

(オタワ発)一九四〇年ロシアがまだ聯合国となつて戦争に参加しない前に戦時特別法によつて閉鎖を命じられた加奈陀のウクライナ人労農協会は昨年十月結社が解禁されたものゝ、国内十七ケ所の会館は政府から没収されたまゝになつて居り、此の問題につき同協会の代表者はオタワに会合して対策を協議すると共にカストデアンたるマクラーチ財務相其他の閣僚に面談して右の会館返戻方を交渉した。代表者会議で演説した加奈陀労働党のペンジア会長はウクライナ人労農協会の財産を政府が没収したことは加奈陀の歴史に前例なき最も暗黒なる一ページであると云つたが、カストデアンは労農協会の反対側に立つてゐるウクライナ人国民協会(ナショナリストと自称してゐる)より與へられた情報によつて会館を取上げ、家具を破壊したのち同協会の方に割つたのだと代表者達は述べてをり、此の事をきいたキング首相もビックリしてゐるたと云はれる。カストデアンが右の如き処理をしたことに対しては調査会が設けられるだらうと云はれてゐる。

南部アルバータのヒデリ損害

(レスブリッヂ発)南部アルバータ州の農産物収穫は旱魃、害虫、降雹等で相当の損害を受けてゐるとサウス・ビーアールの調査報告書は発表してゐる。スターリング地方は四十八パーセント、テーバー地方は三十パーセントの収穫が旱魃のためそこなはれてゐると云ふ。

嫁さん周旋

トロント一世委員会

社会事業として

(トロント通信)既報の如くトロント一世委員会では社会事業部を開設してゐるが、其の中に結婚斡旋部もあるので此の度其の申込者も相当あるので申込書を作製して各地のインテリ・タウンの有志諸氏を連絡させて斡旋の労をとることになつた。希望者は本人又は保護者から申込まれるやうにと云はれてゐる。結婚成立までは絶対秘密を守ることになつて居る。なほ係員はミス・ト・鴫本淑子、佐々木淵一、木谷倍一の諸氏でアドレスは

TORONTO ISSEI COMMITTEE
c/o Mr. [illegible]
51 Bond St., Toronto 2, Ont.

尚右一世委員会では先だつてオールド・ネーション教会に於て清水牧師送別会を開催、六十数名が出席し佐々木淵一氏が司会し、一世委員会代表鴫本正信、合同教会代表大井楷吉、有志の出口太郎、ミス・バード、藤田諸氏の感謝と送別の辞があつた。清水牧師は四ケ月間に亘り東部カナダにおいてパートナー・カウンシラーとして特別な仕事に従つた結果につき調査、研究したことや今後の方策等につき詳細に説明し△時代をよく認識して戦後の準備をする必要があること△日系の職業に忠実であると共に日本人同志が交際し常に援護しなければならないことゝ、市民として良き市民となるやう心懸けること△仮令戦後日本へ帰るつもりであらうとも定住をお互に援助し合つてゆくことの点を強調した。

婚約解消

今回婚約中の寺坂三男、[illegible]両家合意の下に婚約解消致候

千九百四十四年七月三十一日

[illegible]

退院御礼

私事過去ニケ月に亘りニューデンヴァー・サナトリアムに於て療養中各方面の皆様より種々御見舞下され誠に有難く厚く御礼申上げます。お陰様にて七月三十日全快退院致しました。[illegible]取り敢へず紙上を以て御礼申上げます。

八月一日

レモンクリーク [illegible]

内塚 [illegible]

各位

三森吉長

[illegible]七月二十七日[illegible]死去致しました[illegible]

千九百四十四年八月一日

長男 [illegible]
次男 [illegible]
親族 [illegible]
友人 [illegible]

三野光

三男光[illegible]七月[illegible]

千九百四十四年七月二十二日

父 田坂[illegible]

挨拶

(在日本)田坂伊三郎 [illegible]

社代表 [illegible]

[illegible]日本人協會

不安を取り去り保障を與へる

再定住者に重要なる領政府の聲明

キング首相は八月五日のオタワ議會下院においてカナダの所謂「日系人問題」處理方策を次のごとく言明した。

（一）日系カナダ人をカナダ中に散在させ、彼らが太平洋沿岸の元の居住地に再び集結する事を禁止することを正式に通告

（二）出來るだけ速かに準裁判所を設置して日系人中のカナダに忠誠なる者と不忠セイなる者をわけ、後者は戰後に日本へ送還する

（三）戰後には日本からのカナダへの移民は禁止する

右の三點を明かにしたキング首相は、此處置は正義に根ざし、人種的偏見主義に反對すると辨明したが、此方策を實行する上の具體案については未だ發表せず、今週初めクートネー地方に見えたビーシーセキュリティー・コミッション當局も確言することは語り得ない情態である。キング首相の日系人散在政策なるものは日本人移動以來既に實行されつゝある所であり、コミッション當局としてはオタワから更に詳細なる指示のあるのを待つてその事務は是まで通り續けてゐるのである。一方キング首相の聲明は其の大方が豫期されてゐたことなので別に大きな驚きはなかつた樣であるが、忠セイなる者はカナダに留まらせるとハッキリ言明されたことは、戰後に大々的に日本人を追放すると叫ばれてゐたときに對して重大なる脅威を感じてゐなかつたにせよ、不安にたいして或程度の安心を與へたものではある。それにしても此の日本人送還といふことはキング首相の聲明が行はれるまではビーシー州から東部への再轉住に反對する一つの理由にはなつてゐたであらう。而して一方既に東部に再定住して居る者にとつてはキング首相の聲明は、若し彼らが欲し又州との取きめが出來れば彼らが今居る所に留まれるといふ保障を與へるといふ事にもなるのである。此の點は特に東部カナダに再定住して居る者及アルバータ州南部の農地で就働して居る人々の一部にとつて重要であらう。コミッション當局同樣にインテリアタウンに居る人々の多くは政府の政策に關する更に詳細なる點の明かになるのを待つてゐるごとくであり、如何なる基礎で日系人を各州に割當る方策を實行し、且つ準裁判所的なコミッションは如何なる方法で其の仕事をするであらうかといふ問題もあるのである。

總選擧結果

アルバータとクエベック州

去火曜日行はれたアルバータとクエベック兩州議會總選擧の結果は次の如くでアルバータ州では一九三五年以來政權を保持してゐるソーシアルクレヂット黨が大勝し、クエベック州ではセイ府派の自由黨が敗れた。

▲アルバータ――△ソーシアルクレヂット四九△獨立五△シーシーエフ二△合計五七

▲クエベック――ユニオン・ナショナル四六△自由三八△ブロック四△シーシーエフ一△其他一△未定一△合計九一

（エドモントン發）一九四三年ビーシー州からアルバータに移動して來た二千餘人の日ケイ人は八月八日のアルバータ州議會總選擧に際して投票は許されないと當局から先週土曜日になつて發表された。先週初めには移動日ケイ人選擧有資格者は投票出來るであらうと發表してゐたのであるが其後法律上の事を調べた結果、海岸から移動したもので一時的にアルバータに居住するものといふ事に法律上なつてゐる關係上參セイ權は認めないといふことに決定したもので、戰前からアルバータに居る日ケイ市民は勿論投票權を所有する。

ボーイスカウト組織さる

ニウデンヴァーにて日白合同で

（ニウデンヴァー發）タシメのボーイスカウトマスター吉田茂氏のインテリアタウンに於けるボーイスカウト組織運動は先づニウデンヴァーにおいて成果を收め先週土曜日パンゼン牧師宅における會合で愈少年團を組織する事に決定し來る九月の學校の新學期を期して日白の少年を以て組織する事になつた。右の會合にはセキュリティーコミッション、聖公會、佛教會、合同教會、プレスビテリアン教會の代表者が出席しスカウトの書記には豐永ヤーイ君、會計には新谷ジョン君を擧げたがハンセン牧師からは運動資金に早速五弗の寄附があり、スカウトマスターの資格を有する聖公會のセヴアリー牧師が指導者訓練に當る事になつてゐる。尚吉田氏は月曜日にスローカン及レモンクリークに向けて出發八月十九、二十日にはグリーンウッドを訪問して同じ運動を續けた後タシメへ歸る筈である。

教師講習生歡迎會

（ニウデンヴァー通信）ニウデンヴァーの父兄母姉會、委員會、婦人會の三團体主催で八月二日謝野に於て夏季講習會に出席中の教師講習生歡迎會を開催、監督のローヒード氏夫妻其他數名の白人のほか百四十名の參會者があり、委員會代表塩崎坊吉、父兄母姉會代表馬場貞次郎氏の歡迎の辭、教師代表岡田ホマ子孃（カズロー）の謝辭があつた。會合にはスローカン方面の後藤金平、木下喜一、庄司安藏、村上太郎諸氏も出席し、ロートヒード氏のカメラで光景を活動寫眞にをさめた。

肉制限令復活せず

（オタワ發）肉類の需要と供給に何か急激な變化が起らない限り本年中にミートのラーション制を復活するやうな事はあるまいとセイ府物價局では發表してゐる。

無鑑札運轉で罰金

（レスブリッヂ發）當地の一日本人はドライヴァー・ライセンス無しでトラックを運轉してゐたかどで一弗の罰金と裁判費三弗五十仙を課せられた。

■警告● 今週コールデールから來た手紙に「武裝出來でコツクとしてゐる人が日本人の顏よごしになりかねないやうなことをしてゐるらしい」が警察注意して貰はねば一人の行爲のために全部が迷惑を蒙くして了ふ恐れもある」とあるが[illegible]部から日系人は何處に移つても日本人全体の事を考へて謹愼に行動する必要がある。

本紙援助を感謝

モントリオールの兵頭英一氏より秋子さんの記念にニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を頂きましたのに對し紙上で深謝致します

ニュー カナデアン

人事消息

■婚約解消 タシメのスローカンの今泉三男氏と泉本子孃の婚約は兩家合意の下に解消された

■出生 タシメの立花[illegible]夫人は六月廿二日同地病院にて男兒を出産、恒雄と命名▲タシメの坂本吉美氏夫人は七月一日同地病院にて長男を出産、[illegible]と命名

■死亡 リッユットの[illegible]三男亞史さんは七月十七日カムループス病院にて死去、告別式を執行▲三井吉[illegible]氏は七月[illegible]日グリーンウッド病院にて死去、三十日葬儀を執行した

米海軍小笠原諸島を攻撃

全國民を武裝して危機に當る日本

（パールハーバー發）米軍艦と艦上機は[illegible]、父の兩日小笠原諸島を攻擊して父島の大[illegible]の重要の[illegible]艦を含む十一隻の艦船を撃沈、三十隻に損害を與へ十三の飛行機を撃墜し[illegible]は撃墜してゐる。[illegible]の受けた損害は輕微[illegible]されたる九機である（[illegible]）[illegible]島は東京から六百[illegible]島は其の主島である。[illegible]入してゐる二見港は諸島中唯一の良港で交通上軍事上極めて重要な役割を演じてゐるが、破壞されたといふ大村は港の北岸に位し、小笠原島の首邑で小笠原支廳が所在し、父島要塞司令部、海軍の貯炭所や無線電信所も近くにありグアム島への海底電信中繼地である。

（ニウヨーク發）マリアナ群島、ニウギニア、ビルマに於ける聯合軍の進出から起る危機に備へるために日本セイ府は新に最高軍事會議を設定し、全面的戰爭遂行のために出來る限り早急に全國民を武裝させることになつたと八月五日の同盟通信放送は傳へてゐる。尚小磯首相は日本全國民に對して米軍はマリアナ群島及びニューギニアに於て進出して居るのみならず日本本土をさへ攻擊しようとしてゐる如くで今や日本は未曾有の危機に直面してゐるので全國民は總力を結合して之に當らなければならぬと放送してゐる旨東京發のラヂオ放送は傳へてゐる。

米軍グアム島奪還

（パールハーバー發）米軍はグアム島攻擊開始後二十日の火曜日北方パチポイント近くの一小島に殘存する日本兵を除いて事實上の占領を完了したと米海軍司令部より發表さる。

（チニアン島發）グアム島の北方百二十哩のチニアン島には今や米國旗が飜つてゐるが、米軍は同島の日本軍守備隊八千餘名（五千名は戰死と推算さる）の殘存者が南部の山嶽地帶にかくれてゐるのを掃蕩中であり、日本人非戰鬪員約四千名は米軍に抑留された。

（ニウヨーク發）東京發のラヂオ放送は大本營發表として、グアム、テイニアン兩島間にあるロタ島の日本軍は上陸しようとした米兵を阻止したと報道してゐる。

（南西太平洋聯合軍本營發表）蘭領ニウギニアの日本兵は各戰線から總退却してをり、英領ニウギニアの米軍戰線に對して四度目の決死攻擊を試みた日本兵も撃退さる。

パリへ百哩迄進出

（聯合軍總司令部發表）フランスのブルターニュ半島で新に作戰を開始した聯合軍は各要衝を占領して同半島を南北に立切つた形で西進した部隊はブレスト港近く迄進し東進せる部隊はパリへ百哩の地點迄進み、カン市の南方でも進撃。ドイツ兵十三ケ師團を既に殲滅せしめたが聯合軍の死傷者數は七月二十日迄で、十一萬六千餘人。

（ロンドン發）ドイツの陸軍は、ヒットラー暗殺の陰謀があつて以來軍首腦部の大々的改編が斷行され、軍隊内のナチス政治指導部員がドシドシ派遣させられて今や完全なるナチスの陸軍となつたとドイツ通信放送は傳へてゐる。尚ヒットラーは陰謀關係者に對する容赦なき處斷を命令したので既に二十四名の將校が處刑、自殺乃至は除外されてをり、バルチック方面のドイツ軍司令官はロシア軍に走つたと云はれる。

英帝近くで地雷大[illegible]

（ローマ發）英の第八軍はフローレンス市内に續てドイツ軍と激戰してゐるが既に同市は事實上英軍の手中にある。[illegible]、イタリー戰線中の英軍と[illegible]軍司令官アレキサンダー中將、イタリー[illegible]聯合軍司令官[illegible]中將の[illegible]が[illegible]たところで一米兵がドイツ軍の埋めてあつた地雷を踏んで爆發[illegible]米兵は即死したが[illegible]無事だつた。

（ワシントン十日發）米の新戰艦[illegible]は本日三[illegible]所[illegible]のある[illegible]コトラ[illegible]を[illegible]した

ニユーカナデアン（發行所）ビーシー州カズロー
在加日本人の爲の日英文不偏の週刊紙
編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
（購讀料一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗）

社說

彈力性ある方策を

キング首相の聲明實行の上に望む

勢いとを持たれてゐた排斥カナダ人に對する聯邦政府の從來の政策がキング首相から默斷されたことで、從來の默認に對する不滿さが當分的に緩和されるといふ理由で歡迎されるであらう。キング首相の聲明は、「爾るところのナチスの模倣をなしてゐる人種的情感主義」に反對し、その政策は「國家の最も重要なる利益と一致するところの正義を基本にして運行される」ものである事を明かにしてゐるが、この動向に從つて實際的な政策が進められてゆくならば、それに關係ある人々の大多數から喜んで協力を得ることが出來るであらう。

しかしながら、この政策を遂行してゆくことが然く容易なものでないことは明かで、この最も重大なる正義と國家的利益を實際的に遂行するには實明なる理解が大々的に必要である。

第一に此「政策」は純然たる人種的基礎に於て樹立されてゐる。それは、よしんば避け難きことではあるにしても、現在カナダに於て見られる反東洋人的偏見の、もう一つの現はれである。開戰以來日系少數民族は、他の敵性外人系の少數民族に比して何も、より大きな問題であつた筈はなく、彼らはドイツ系又はイタリー系人と同じ取扱ひをして貰ひたいといふ以外のことは要請してゐないのである。しかるに太平洋沿岸に於ては過去五十年間に亘つて人種的偏見から起つた特別な問題が起されており、今やそれは經濟的競爭と國家の安全といふ事に結びつけられて正當化せんとする試みが行はれてゐる。パールハーバーと共に爾迄して起つた事件とは此の問題を最高調に達せしめた。そして今や此の問題を實際的に解決するために特別なる手段が必要となつてきたのである。夫は人種的基礎においてなされるものであるとは云へ、吾々としてはこの事態を受容れ好意をもつてそれに協力する事が分別的であり且つ愛國的でもあるであらう。

キング首相の政策が實際に遂行される場合、吾々の協力が最も必要なのは、散在政策の方向に對してゞある。散在——太平洋沿岸から東部カナダに至るまでの各地に日系人が散らばつて發展をはからなければならぬと云ふことは、戰前から長いこと言はれて來たところであつた。而して過去二ケ年間オタワ政府勞働省の指揮によつて之は實際となつて現はれ、既に二萬三千の中七千五百餘人がロッキー以東に散在してゐる。

キング首相の聲明は、移動以來行はれてゐることに對して公式な是認を與へるものであり、此のプログラムを遂行、促進するために決定的な計畫が考究されつゝあることを指示してゐる。國內に於ける市民の自由なる動きを強制的に制束することを、キング首相がそのまゝ是認するものでないことは明かである。斯る制束は——それが一時的なものであるにせよ——デモクラチックな國における自由に直接背反するものであるのだ。又、各州の人口に比例して日系人を散在させるといふやり方も、實際的乃至はデモクラチックな解決をもたらすものではない。そこで唯一の代案は、キング首相が第二義的に指摘してゐる「方法」たる「日系人に對してビーシー州から他へ移動し其所に留まることを強要する」方策を續けることだけである。

斯る方策の發動が聯邦政府にあることは勿論であるが、その最初に於て夫れに信頼し得ないといふ大きな不利があつたことは良く知られてゐることであり、その爲にビーシー州に於ける日系人の大部分は少くとも此の方策を輕視した。而してこの不信は、それが正しかつたらうと或は誤りであつたらうと最初の總移動のショックに根ざし移動の進行中に於ける事情乃至は想像による不滿と、各種のグループよりの重壓により繼續されてゐる制束により深められたものであり、それは全然想像しなかつた時點の強制的資産處分によつて其の最高調に達し、ごく最近の日系市民の領參政權除外によつて、又もやその度は高められたのである。

この不信が、最も慎重に考慮された政策を阻害するものがあらうとも、本紙が度々主張してゐる如くに、單に勞働者の再就職に止まらずして、恒久的再定住を確固たる目標としてプログラムを遂行してゆくならば、散在政策は成功すると見てよいであらう。

カナダに忠誠を示し此の國に恒久的に留まる計を立てゐるものが、社會的にも經濟的にも政治的にも充分成功裡に再定住し得ることとは明かであるが、若し政府が實際政策の上でも道義の上に於ても充分なる激勵を與へてくれるならば、正義と國家的利益に合致して日系カナダ人を恒久的に散在再定住させる政策を成功裡にすゝめる上に危惧をもつ必要はない答である。

これを達成するには各州及び日系人再定住に最も適した地域の協力を必要とするであらう。それには彈力性あり伸縮自在なる方策が必要であり、各州に割當によつて散在させるなど、云ふ事を嚴密に守ることなどは問題でなくなる筈である。それは又、土地を手に入れたりビズネスの機會を得る事等に關し、政府が一層自由主義的なる態度に出ることを必要とするであらう。不必要なる制束や既に所定住して居る市民に對して往つてゐる法律上の權利拒否等をも取除くべきである。その上に、必要なる財政的援助をも與へるがよいのであるが、夫れは一方において強制的移動によつて否定しされた損失をまねいてゐる一部分をでも補償することになり、他方においては、此の爲に政府が投資しても、長い間の事を考慮するなれば實際上では政府の費用節約になるであらう。

忠誠と不忠誠を判別するために出來るだけ早く忠誠判所を設置する政府の計畫をキング首相は「北米大陸としての解決」方法だと云つて居るが、夫れは米國に於て不忠誠分子を加州ツーリーレーキ隔離收容所に入れてゐる方法に做ふものであらう。

而してキング首相は、日系人の忠誠と不忠誠に關しては既に多くの情報が得られてゐると云つて居るが、之れは一九四一年の特別委員其他政府任命の委員會の調査やマウンテッドポリスの記録等から資料を得ることを指すものであらう。そして米國に於てなされた如き質問も行はれて、不忠誠なりときまり、戰後に追放される事になる者は、米國のツーリーレーキ收容所の如き所に隔離される事になるであらう。

キング首相は又、戰時中[illegible]の中から[illegible]や不忠誠者一件も現はれてゐないといひ、[illegible]りにも斯白なる事實をも無視したが、所謂日系人の[illegible]ない、云ふ事は、云ふまでもなく[illegible]經濟的競爭者の排斥なるものから云はれることである。しかし米國に於けると同樣に、日系人の中には、カナダよりも[illegible]緊密なる聯繫を保持しないといふ者もあるかも知れぬし、中には國籍喪失の、彼らが不正當なりとするところの扱ひを受けてゐるといふことの爲に日本や忠誠の處を離められてゐる者もあるであらう。

しかしながら、斯るコミッションの働きによつて、忠誠なりと決定されたものに對しては、太平洋沿岸をも含めたカナダ全體の日系人に對する輿論を一層好ましきものとすることが出來るであらう。米國に於ても此の際とやうな不忠誠分子の隔離によつて戰時戰後問題は、日系人を全體中に散在、再定住させる政策を促進し得てゐるのみでなく、既に少數の選ばれたる者は太平洋沿岸の元のホームに歸ることをすら許されてゐるのである。

カナダの社會的保障法案

日系人も重要關心を持つべきもの

再定住乃至は再轉住したものであらうと又は未だ「ゴーストタウン」にすんで居る者であらうと移動日系加奈陀人の大部分は、戰後の不安定といふ事に關して心配せざるを得ないであらう。移動者が現在經濟上維持をなし得てゐるのは主として戰時の勞働力吸收の爲であるからだ。戰時經濟から平時の狀態に復するに際しての戰後の不安は加奈陀人總ての念頭にある事だが、分けても日ケイ加奈陀人は他の人種群に比して此點には一段の關心があるわけである。開戰以來特に見られた人種偏見により少くとも心理的に然う考へざるを得ない。再轉住プログラムが阻害されてゐる主なる理由の一つも之である。

ところでキング首相がオタワ議會に於て日ケイ人は戰後も加奈陀に留まり得ると正式に發表したので右の事態に對しても實際上の考慮が拂はれなければならない事になつたわけだが首相の言明は吾等の將來に一つの光明を與へるものではある。其の上に國內の一般の動向、そして今議會に提出された數々の政府案——戰爭から平和へ推移する際の混亂を救ふ爲の戰後の對サク——によつても夫は察しられるのであるが、之等の案は加奈陀の市民大衆保護方法としては在來夢想だにされなかつた程の大掛りなものである。當局は此の方法を實行する爲に現在膨脹してゐる豫算の三分の一以上を占める十億五千萬弗といふ支出を含む次の如き案を提出してゐる。

一、子供扶助法、二億五千萬弗
二、農産物價維持補助、二億弗
三、住宅建設補助、二億七千五百萬弗
四、外國貿易助成金、三億弗
五、魚價維持補助、二千五百萬弗

右のうち第一は來年七月一日から家族扶助料として日ケイ加奈陀人家族にも支給される如くなので日ケイ人として最も關心を持つものである。之は加奈陀でも未曾有の思ひ切つた案で議會でも各黨から全幅的支持を受けた。案は既に實行準備に入り來年早々から扶助を受けるべき子供の登錄が行はれる事になつてゐる。

賃金や勞働時間等の勞働立法の上でビーシー州が進んでゐる事は人々の知るところであるが、其の法律には母親扶助法、老年恩給法があり、戰後の不況に備へる爲の重要法案には失業保險法があり既に莫大なる基金が出來てゐる。子供扶助法が子供らにとつて直接大きな利益となるであらうことは云ふまでもないが、之等各種の社會保護法の經濟的根據も重要である。それは一面に於て低收入者の收入を維持乃至は増加することによつて購買力を保持し産業をも活潑に[illegible]發展を維持できると見まれてゐるものである。

何れにしてもオタワ議會が、又加奈陀が、戰後に起り得べき混亂事態を救ふために眞劍なる努力を既に始めてゐるといふ事實を見逃せないのである。そして如何なる國家的法案も、在加の日系人にして戰後の安定を確立しようとしてゐる者に影響を與へるものであり其の故に吾々は斯うした社會保障案に大なる關心を持ち、之に大きな評價を與へざるを得ないのである。

日本人問題に對する根本政策

——カナダに忠誠なるものは國内に散在して定住させ

不忠誠なる者は戰後日本へ送り返す

（オタワ八月四日發）日系加奈陀人にして加奈陀に不忠誠だつた者は戰後に日本へ送還し、忠誠だつた者は加奈陀内に散在させる、とキング首相は本月のオタワ議會下院に於て日本人對策に關する政府の根本方策を言明した。右は外務省の年次報告中に於てなされたことで右相は戰後には日本からの移民は許さないだらうと言ひ、此の政策は加奈陀の戰後に於ける重要問題を戰時よりビーシー州に於いて政治問題の一つとなつてゐたものを解決するために與へられたものであり其れは『北米大陸全體としての——米加共通の——解決である』とも述べた。而して日系人の動・不動を決定するためには出來るだけ早急にコミッションを設置するであらう、既に多くの情報は得られてゐるもの、インターンされてゐる者達で不忠キイであり、國籍が確くて忠キイであるとは假定出來ないと云ひ、

其の政策は正義に基き、國家の利益に一致するものだと考へられてゐるものである。戰時中日系人にしてサボタージュした者は一人もなく、加奈陀の人口千百萬中の二萬數千人の日系人が加奈陀の脅威となるとは考へられない。加奈陀においてはナチズムの基礎となつてゐる人種的偏見主義は許されないのだ

と首相は言明し、戰前には日本人の大部分はビーシー州に集結して居て非同化的だつた故に戰爭の勃發で憎惡が醸されたのであるから、再び彼らが密集する事は許さるべきでなく、各州の協力により日本人を加奈陀全体に散在せしめるべきで此のためには割當制其他の方法により彼らがビーシー州へ歸つてゆく事を避けなければならぬ、とて次の如く述べた。

△米國に於ける事態は多くの根本的な點で加奈陀と同じであるので吾々の政策も米國の夫れと似たものであることが望ましいのである

△コミッションは準裁判所の特性をもつもので、忠・不忠者のリストを作製するであらう。而して忠キイと判明した者で此の國に正當に入國し此國に留まりたい者には夫れを許す。しかしビーシー州内に再び集結する事は許さるべきでない。此の集結を阻止する為には二通りの方法を講ずる。卽ちビーシー州に歸れる者の最大數を制定し日系人が他の州へ移り其所に留まる事を奬勵する

△加奈陀に正當に入國した者及び加奈陀生れの者に對して加奈陀内を自由に動く事を恒久的に禁ずるのは望ましいことではないと思ふ。それは差別と制束を生ぜしめ將來不幸なる事態を生ずる。一時的な制限を設ける事さへ（根本精神においては望ましい事でないが、國際問題として夫れは避けるべきことである

△日系人を加奈陀各地に散在させる事に就ては各州の協力を得る事を欲するが、同時に日系人も此の散在によつて生活を打たて、非同化的集團存在は嫌はれ者といふが如きものにならぬやうにつとめねばならぬ。此の集結こそは此の問題を起したものであるのだ。

ビーシーは總体的に是認

キング首相の日系人問題對策を

（晩香坡發）加奈陀に於ける二萬三千の日系人處置に關するキング首相の議會における言明に對してビーシー州では次の如く總體として之を是認する意向が發表されてゐる。

○

（ヴイクトリア發）ホーチヅソン・ビーシーのウエスタンダルは前政府の發表を歡迎し『それはビーシー州のホーチヅソンが過去十五ケ年間主張して來たところに添ふもの』だと言つてゐる。

○

（晩香坡發）加奈陀歸還兵協會ビーシー州支部のヘンダーソン會長は『オタワ政府の政策は一九四三年の加奈陀歸還兵協會大會及び一九四四年の州大會の決議と一致するものであり、良き進展だと見ねる』と云つて居る。

（晩香坡發）晩市會は領政府の日本人對策を是認しては居るが少しも物足らぬなどて、ミラー市議は『日本人總てを日本へ送還する事に贊成の氣持がある』とし、ジョーンス市議は『前の政策は正しい方向をたどつたものだとは思ふが、ビーシー州の大部分を滿足させるか否かは疑はしい』と云ひ、ゴーネット市長は『オタワ政府が日本人總てを送還する方策に出ないのを遺憾とする』として、政府は問題を一掃する機會を逸するものだと云つて居る。

（晩香坡發）オタワの政策によつて日本人のビーシー集結が禁ぜられる事になると以前千五百名の日本人が就働してゐた山林業にはコタへる事になるが、木材業者らは『戰時中の人手不足にも日本人なしでやつて行けたし戰後も同様にやつてゆけると思ふ』と語つて居る。

（ヴイクトリア發）ヴイクトリアの自由黨州代議士達はキング首相の日本人對策聲明を是認してゐる

○

（晩香坡發）勞働組合指導者はオタワ政府の日本人對策を『健全にして合理的』だと云つて居る。説明の全文を見た上でなければ決定的な事は言へぬが『見たところ夫れは健全そオーライトだと言へる』と總同盟派の地方勞働會議のショーラー會長は語り、全加派地方勞働會議のラーナー會長は、問題は領政府の問題で政府のとつた態度はよろしいと思ふが同じ政策はドイツ人にも適用すべきであると云つて居る。

ビーシー州の割當は三千人程度

（晩香坡發）領政府の日系人散在政策により加奈陀九州の人口の割合により日系人が割當られるとする場合ビーシーには戰後三千人しか居ない事になる。パール・ハーバー前にはビーシー州内に二萬三千の日本人が居たのである。而してセキユリテーコミッションやセレクチヴサーヴィスで日本人を移動させた結果本年七月三十一日現在では一萬五千七百十七名の日本人が州内に殘つてゐる。

戰爭の終る前に定着させ

經濟的社會的に完全に安定を與へよ

（晩香坡發）シーシーエフの領袖代議士マキニス氏は、キング首相の政策によると一定區域だけしか動けぬ者とドコにでも行ける者との二通りの加奈陀市民が出來ることになるが、唯一の實際的な問題解決方法は戰爭の終る前に日本人を加奈陀の他の部分に定着させ新しき環境において彼らに經濟的にも社會的にも完全に生活を安定せしめる事であると述べて居る。又北晩選出の自由黨シンクレア代議士は、キング首相の政策は一般に歡迎[illegible]完全でない（理由の一つとして戰後戰爭中斷に日本人のビーシー歸住は許すべきでないと更に云つて居る。

○

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州の[illegible]は事[illegible]日本人[illegible]も日本人は何處へ行つても土人と同[illegible]と云つてゐる

螢

太田三男

ホ、ホ、ほたる來い。ソッちの水はにがいぞ。コッちの水は甘いよ。ホ、ホ、ほたる來い。

と、子供にまで歌はれるはたる。古來、この方、詩、歌に詠ぜられた程彼なしに愛でられたほたる。

螢狩と云ひ、螢雪といふ程に、われ〱文人、墨客に親しまれた此のほたる。

今や時節到來とはいはぬばかりに暮色漸く闇にはなれば、得意の提灯をお尻にぶらさげて、そこここ一帶に亘つて飛び廻つてゐる。

こゝオンタリオ州に來て、三十幾年ぶりに初めて、昔馴染の彼女の姿に邂逅したわけだ。

たしかにオンタリオ南部に於ける名物の一つだらう。西部沿岸に居た我々には何んとしても珍らしい。何しろタウンの街道を飛んだり家々のローンの上に、ピカリピカリとチラつくのだから。ほたるを庭園に放ち飼ひしてゐるやうなもの、他所では一寸見られぬ圖ではある。

惜しいことには、サイズが小さい。彼女特有の燐光が、黄赤色を呈してゐる如く見えるのも、少し物足らぬ感じを起させる。

大体、大小二種類居るらしく、大きなのは虻位の大きさだといふ。

之はその燐光も碧味を帶びた、婉麗のもてるものだといふが、僕はまだ彼女の光りに接したことがない。

七月四日、チャザムの舊知辻秀雄君が、向日のハラデーを利用して百五十哩を遠しとせず、訪ねて來てくれた時、談たま〱ほたるの事に及んで、彼地に居る大小二様のほたるの光の工合なども説明してくれた。

「ファイア・フライ」などと、とつてつけたやうな名稱で英語では呼んでゐるが、文學的な趣が我々には響いて來ない。英文學者には別な感じがあるのであらう。

ファイア・フライといへば、ほだるやうな暑さが一層苦しく感ぜられる。それにしても何んとも云へぬあの光は、碧空に魂が拔けて飛んで行くと想へないこともない。新凉の想には、まさに適題である。……七月十三日うらぼんの日に。

（天氣が續けばゆだるやうな暑さ、寢卷だけで朝まで通せる。何しろ箱を伏せたやうな家に居るので餘計に暑氣を感ずる。僕のルームは八呎六吋×十三呎着物掛があるので實際は十フィートしかない。それに二階ベッドが二臺で四人住んでゐる（勿論ダブルの二階ベッドで一臺に四人）テーブルを作るには板もなく、狹くて置く所もない。だから何を書くにもベッドに座つて書くほかないので大ていの日ハダカ、それでも汗が流れるといつた塩梅である。）

移りきて

アルバータ　[illegible]

移り來て人々散りぬ花の如くに

幼な子等三人[illegible]

[illegible]ここそこにペツトよる

道[illegible]に咲ける野菊一もん

[illegible]立

遠き[illegible]

早く平和[illegible]海[illegible]鳴[illegible]

なつかしい友と相[illegible]て語る日を指折り數へて待つわが心

ふるさとは今み遠き[illegible]音寛[illegible]

木枯[illegible]

小用こそしいばるれ

時計修繕並に金銀細工業

時計、時計付屬品一切修繕並に各方面より御送付の修繕は確實敏速に御用命に應じます

スローカンシチー　重田房藏

御結婚用指環御取次

御用命に預れば如何なる高級品でも迅速に御調達申上ます。特に地方からの御注文はサイズ御通知下されば責任を以て御相談に應じます

WATCH REPAIRING
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
Hopper No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.

Hello There... with t.m.k.

This letter is especially for all those friends of mine, to whom I haven't written as I should have. I could say I was busy and be truthful but there is still that awful guilty feeling of having neglected those I used to see or phone regularly back in the days of the past. It isn't that I've forgotten them. Oh no! It's just that I would need an extra 16 hours daily to do everything properly.

Harry and Mary's twins have been on my mind a long time, but I haven't sent even a card of good wishes or asked for their christened names, or asked after their health and cute doings. The stork has been busy elsewhere, too, and there are baby brothers and sisters to little children I haven't seen for over two years. How are they all? Have they grown beyond recognition? Are they shooting up like mushrooms after rain? I just read that another Mary has had a daughter, a palymate for big brother Dale . . . . but Dale was such a little fellow when I saw him last.

LONG FOR OLD DAYS

How does one keep up the threads of a past life? They become tangled often . . . . how often! . . . I make half-hearted attempts to inquire, get paper and pen to write, then give up because of the pressure of things to do right at my elbow. I think with real longing for the old days when we gossiped over a cup of tea, or picked up the phone casually for some small talk. I haven't seen a phone since January, a year and a half ago.

There are newly-weds in Tashme that I wish were right here where I could see them once in a while. There are former Red Cross fellow-workers now scattered here and there from Bay Farm to the eastern cities. There are cronies now tucked away in New Denver, across the provinces to Ste. Anne de Bellevue and I wish we could exchange quips and sarcasms together again. There are very good friends in Morris of whom I read too infrequently in the New Canadian. There's an aunt and an uncle in Vernon that I have not seen since May, 1942. So many people that once were close by are now strung out on a transcontinental map, all joined to myself, as the hub, by that invisible thread of friendship and intimacy. And each of these people is also a hub from which stretches out those firm but intangible bonds of the spirit.

I ask forgiveness of all these folks.

Chance brought me to Toronto, though I was destined for Kaslo . . . . . or should I reverse this? Toronto isn't Vancouver, but it is a city, and since I have pavement dust, smoke, and noise in my blood, it is bearable in spite of the scenery (the lack of it, I should say). However, I really haven't seen the town in spite of being in the first lot of evacuees to this city. While the later-comers have jaunted to the Niagara Falls and hopped the train from one town to another towards Windsor, and even gone back to B. C. for visits, I've stayed here in my rut, hearing in imagination again the clattering wheels of the train, seeing the swift panorama of mountains, prairies and lakes, the journey across two thousand miles that ended at the Union Station.

SPOTLIGHTED NISEIS

No doubt you've waited eagerly for the New Canadian each week in hopes of seeing a bit of news that touched your life and family. I do. Do you see, as I do, that the various sections of this paper present a composite picture of the younger New Canadians? I see new leaders breaking from their chrysalis to try out their wings on ghost town school life. They are very young yet, and older eyes like mine watch and wait for them to grow. I listen to the new singer of songs, and hope that someday I shall hold in my hands a volume entitled 'Songs of the Beet Farmer' by M. A. Y. These songs will breathe a richness of sunshine and steadfastness . . . . like psalms. I watch and wait for the younger generation in trembling and earnest hope that they may be spared the wholesale upheaval their elders endured; that they may flower in the best Canadian tradition.

Another item from B. C. will keep our closest attention: next year's election platform on the disputed franchise for the spotlighted Niseis. Seems as if, it's going to be used as a lever for or against socialism, a lever alone, so far as the old parties are concerned. The principles won't bother the consciences of the antis, for have they not got away with a whole lot since Pearl Harbor that wouldn't be tolerated under the Constitution of the U. S. that protects our American cousins? And the new political party is going to stake its growing strength and the conscience of the people for a principle that we've heard much of, but seldom seen the political practice thereof. Can you visualize the force's that will battle on the campaign stands? On the left . . . . Champions of Democracy! On the right . . . . Protagonists of Racism! What a match, my friends! What a match! It's too big for bets. We can only clench our fingers and watch. The outcome touches not only the Nisei but also the whole pattern of Canadian life.

'Broken Sunlight'

By K. O.

The teachers came and disturbed the peace and quiet that was New Denver, spiking the atmosphere with a little semblance of life.

Once again I see teachers everywhere, stockingless, hatless, gaily dressed, and chattering.

Once again I see them lining up for mess, with their cups and spoons and plates, hanging up their washings, straddling the highway six-wide, sketching trees, till curfew comes and shuts them in at 10 (11 p.m. on weekends.)

I asked a Tashme-ite how she liked New Denver.

"The scenery is nice but I still prefer Tashme."

"Why?"

"It's my home town," she said.

That's very true, I thought and I wouldn't blame a citizen of the lower regions if he felt the same way about his home.

I suppose some of them don't mind teaching and others do, but I found very few enthusiastic.

"Do you like teaching?" I asked one teacher.

"I hate it," she said and made a face.

"Then why do you teach?"

"Because there's nothing else to do in a ghost town."

"Ever think of going East?"

"My parents won't let me."

It seems to me that the choice for most is to stay and teach or go east and housework; and that neither choice has such a tremendous edge over the other.

OUR EASTERN FRIENDS

Since Rev. Shimizu returned from the East, he comes to New Denver every other Sunday to take charge of the services.

On his first visit to New Denver, he showed us the moving pictures he took of the Japanese who had gone to Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Windsor, etc. It was nice to see their smiling faces and their shiny new homes. But I missed seeing some of the lovely faces I saw out there, and the Nisei hangout near McCaul Street.

I went to the Sunday Evening Service and found the church jammed with teachers.

Kate Oyama sang a solo, and Rev. Shimizu preached to us about the Lord's Prayer on the theme "For your Father knoweth, For our Father knows and understands our difficulties—"

The service over, the organ began to play the first chorus of "Abide with me." It was cut short because movies of the Relocees were to be shown. I was disappointed; I was all set to go in the groove with my tenor.

After the service my friends and I stepped out into a swell summer evening. The skies were overcast in many shades of grey. And around us were the mountains—mountains with stray clouds clinging to their sides like bits of cotton batting.

It made me think of a girl who said:

"I'm sick and tired of looking at the damn mountains."

"Discrimination Was Never the Intention"

The Prime Minister on the Franchise

(An excerpt from Mr. King's speech in the Commons which was reported in Hansard, July 17, 1944.)

* * *

Under clause 5 the right of all Japanese, even those not previously resident in British Columbia, would have been taken away, because that right is denied to Japanese resident in British Columbia. What would that mean? It would mean that the government was recognizing the franchise as existing in one particular province as being the one which should determine the franchise for the whole dominion. That is something that would not be entertained for a moment by this house once the implication is apparent. Hon. members will ask, why was that not foreseen? The answer is very simple. The purpose of the bill as it went to the senate was to prevent Japanese who would not have had the right to vote had they remained in British Columbia from having that right in different parts of Canada simply because they had moved or had been moved from that province for reasons connected with the war. Let me make the position clear according to the facts. So far as the Japanese were concerned they had no right to exercise the franchise in British Columbia. Their citizenship was limited in that province; and for as long as I can remember where a province has had a franchise that restricted for racial reasons the right of certain classes to vote in that province the dominion has with respect to federal elections taken cognizance of that fact as regards that province. But it has never held that what any province might do in the matter of the franchise in its own province should be made to govern the franchise as it would be exercised in other provinces of Canada.

What happened after Pearl Harbor? For purposes of security to the nation, particularly for purposes of security to British Columbia, this government arranged the transfer from British Columbia of large numbers of Japanese. It transferred these Japanese to different province. It did that, as I have said, as a measure of security. It was never intended by the government of Canada at the time that step was taken that the Japanese who were being thus transferred would be given a right in a general election which they would not have had had they remained in British Columbia, or would give them a right which the Japanese remaining in British Columbia would not have in this election. The purpose of the bill was to remove any possibility favoring that large number, but what was the effect of it? There was an effect which was not apparent to anyone at the time, or it would have been pointed out at once. It had the effect of taking away from the Japanese who were in provinces other than British Columbia a right which they would have had to vote as citizens of Canada in those provinces, and as such was in the nature of racial discrimination. By this amendment we are seeking to make it clear that such was never the intention of the government. It was never the intention to exercise racial discrimination. The intention was simply to prevent certain Japanese from being favoured in the matter of the exercise of their franchise in a manner which they would not have been but for the war. What are the feats? Take the numbers that are concerned. The figures that I have are approximate, but prior to Pearl Harbor the 1941 census gives the number of Japanese who were outside of British Columbia as a thousand. Of that thousand less than 650 were of those not naturalized; consequently the voting strength of the entire Japanese people outside British Columbia was negligible. In addition, they were scattered throughout the dominion and for that reason their vote, if exercised, would not have been likely to affect one way or the other the result in any constituency.

Ann Nisei Suggests You Sew

(From the Pacific Citizen)

The advantages in doing your own sewing are so many and so obvious that we don't have to recount them here. But these days there's an added reason in learning to make your own clothes.

Prices on clothes have gone up almost alarmingly, and the quality is correspondingly low. Materials are poor in quality, handwork is practically non-existent, and details—like skimpy seams and poorly-sewn hems—indicate that the manufacturing industry is turning out clothes with little regard for workmanship, style or wearability.

Even if you can't sew at all, this is a good time to start. Summer clothes, using crisp cottons, are easy to make and have lots of dash—important points when you're overcoming your first dressmaking hurdle. Time was when one's first sewing effort had to be a deadly dull apron, or some other such useful, but inspiring effort.

Today, for your first sewing try, to get a simple pinafore or dirndle skirt pattern. Get some bright material with enough body so that you won't be stymied by working with difficult cloth. Best is a crisp cotton like gingham or percale. Or you might try a checked taffeta or any firm rayon weave.

Stay away from plaids for your maiden effort, for this requires special care in cutting.

Some of the pattern houses mark beginner's patterns so that you can select something simple.

Buy all your materials at one time—cloth, pattern, thread, buttons, seam binding, a zipper, and whatever else is necessary.

Before you cut your material, read your direction through twice, then follow very carefully, step by step. Don't try taking any short-cuts on your own.

The very first thing to do is to try the paper pattern on yourself. Pin pattern pieces together at sides and shoulder, then try it on. This is the time to make adjustments for sleeve length, skirt length and waistline.

One difficulty Nisei gals run into quite often is a sagging waistline at the front. This comes from having a flat-chested figure. Adjust the pattern for this by taking a small pleat straight across the front bodice top at the line of the armhole notches.

Now lay pattern out carefully and cut. Use plenty of pins to lay your pattern down.

Many gals, instead of cutting out notches, cut little notches going out from, not in to the seam. This is a good idea, especially if your material is apt to fray easily.

Be especially careful about making notches, perforations and all other pattern marks.

Baste garment together carefully and try on for fit. Make minute adjustments here, rebaste where necessary, till garment fits correctly.

SEWING

When you know everything is just right with your dress or pinafore or whatever it is you're making, you can start sewing.

Perhaps the most important point in sewing is this: remember to press every seam and dart as soon as you have stitched it. This gives a professional finish to your clothes.

Remember, too, to lock your seams take four stitches, release foot, go back to beginning and sew down. At end of seam, go back four stitches and restitch.

Do have buttonholes finished at a shop, if you possibly can. The time saved is worth more than the small cost.

Do take advantage of the many professional finishing touches you can buy at the department stores. Buy ruffling, embroidery, tape, and edgings by the yard.

"Not an Unmixed Blessing"

Japanese Canadians in Alberta

(The following is an exerpt from an article "Japanese Children—In Our Schools" written by Mrs. C. B. Andrews which appears in the Alberta Teachers Association Magazine for the month of July.)

* * *

The introduction of Japanese to Southern Alberta has not been an unmixed blessing. Any racial group that is allowed to congregate in large numbers in a community creates a problem. The Japanese are no exception, although the people here accepted them without any prejudice on their arrival. The beet workers in the area before the war were largely single men, who resided on the farm only during the beet growing season. Their houses were built for summer occupancy. The influx of Japanese caused farmers to winterize their houses and increase the size to accommodate the necessary workers, their children, and often the parents who were past the age of gainful employment. This building has caused hard feelings among employers when the workers left, leaving them with a larger house than necessary for usual labor needs, and no Japanese replacements available.

In the schools the Japanese are average students of about the age and grade or attainment as other races. Some show exceptional abilities in certain subjects; some are slower than the average Canadian student of the same age. Many Japanese are handicapped in their understanding of English, by the constant use of Japanese at home. As a rule they co-operate very well, in school and student activities. If they do not buy Victory Bonds and War Saving Certificates and Stamps with the same enthusiasm as Canadian children, there may be some extenuating circumstances to account for their reluctance. On my visits to the schools in the Division, I find Japanese students on ball teams, in Cadet Corps, even acting as N.C.O.'s in the corps. On the playgrounds, as in the classroom, there is no difference and the children mingle and play with others of their age in harmony and enjoyment.

What is to be the future of the Japanese resident in Alberta? They came here under agreement to return to British Columbia after the war, but if this is revoked the reception of this decision will be largely settled by the Japanese themselves. They came under a war-time emergency, to fill a need. There was little or no anti-Japanese feeling here when they arrived. If any develops or has developed it is on account of their actions, or lack of co-operation in accepting the restrictions and inconveniences of war-time, and the new environment they find in Alberta. They are a people who want to live near friends and relations, our prairie distances are very long to dwellers of the city or the mountain valley. If they will be content to settle sparsely in our communities, accepting their responsibilities, there should be little opposition to accepting them in all parts of the Dominion.

They are a law abiding race, very ambitious to better themselves and educate their children. The young people are fond of sports such as baseball, forming clubs for get-to-gethers. Some small percentage are affiliated with the Christian Churches, but the majority are buddhists, supporting two priests of that faith, and have established Buddhist Churches at Coaldale and [illegible], besides the pre-war [illegible] at Raymond.

News Notes Across Canada . . .

Manitobans Successfully Assimilating

By T. Mitani

DOMINION CITY, Man.—The Japanese relocees in this area are now quite satisfactorily settled down and are assimilating with their occidental neighbors mainly through the medium of athletics.

Seven families and a number of single young men are now living and earning a livelihood in this district.

During the past year, the young Nisels have organized an athletic club and have been been active in inter-community competitions in hockey and football. With the baseball season in full swing, the Niseis, with three occidentals, have built up a strong team, winning seven out of the eight games that they have played against neighboring districts.

At the sports day, held on July 8, three teams from nearby towns seeking revenge for the losses suffered in previous encounters, challenged the home team nine to a return match. However, the Dominion city boys proved too powerful taking all three games. The scores were 8-1, 10-0, 21-6.

The players on the team are: Minoru Namba, Gene, Noboru, and Kaoru Suzuki, Hiroshi Mitani, Frank Kika and three occidentals.

With the seeding season which was from the middle of April to mid-May over and since the busy topping and harvesting season will not be here until late August and September, the sugar beeters are taking advantage of this slack time holding sports meets from time to time to entertain themselves.

Carelessness Results In Bush Fire In S. Ontario

By T. S.

KAPUSKASING, Ont. — Carelessness on the part of an employee in putting out a camp fire resulted in a ten day bush fire at the logging camp Five B of the Spruce Falls Timber Company near here on July 10. The conflagration occurred when an employee neglected to completely extinguish a campfire during the lunch period.

The blaze lasted ten days requiring 150 men before it was finally brought under control. Employees are urged to be particularly careful during the dry summer fire season.

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An exciting softball match between the team composed of Nisei workers and the "old men" employed by the logging company resulted in a 4 - 2 win for the Niseis.

YWBA Hold Shower

RAYMOND, Alta. — The Raymond YWBA members gathered on July 27 to honor Miss Ayako Okugawa with a kitchen shower. She received many lovely and useful articles. Refreshments were served outside on the lawn and games followed.

* * *

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! The newly formed independent Raymond Athletic Club is sponsoring a Baseball Dance on the 18th of August. Come one, come all and stretch out those Sugar Beet kinks. Help out the ball team that is starting in its climb up the ladder to success.

There will be a raffle draw and fun galore. Come on folks and chase those Sugar (beet) Blues away.

Races, Games And Jive At Iron Springs Sports Day

By K. S.

IRON SPRINGS, Alta.—After days of hectic prepartions the gala Iron Springs' Dominion Day fete finally arrived. Thunder and lightning threatened to spoil the day but it wasn't long before the glorious sun elbowed its way through the dark clouds.

The sports day opened with the singing of "O Canada" followed by welcoming addresses by prexy Ted Aoki, honorary advisor, Mr. S. Sakumoto and Johnny Edamura.

Friends both young and old from Turin, Picture Butte and Coaldale greatly enjoyed the various novelty races and the grand prizes.

A raffle draw was held later in the day and the lucky prize winners were: 1st prize, T. Tajiri, Picture Butte, 2nd prize, T. Iwamoto, Iron Springs; 3rd prize, Mr. Iwamoto, Iron Springs.

An exhibition ball game featured teams from Picture Butte and Iron Springs. Picture Butte Bussels came out victorious to the tune of 10-7.

During the evening, the younger folks enjoyed dancing to the jive platters of top notch bands. Prize winners in the elimination dance were Dave Noda and Rose Miki.

Yes, it was a dayful of fun and frolic.

The Y.P.A. gratefully acknowledges the very generous donations by the Turin Y. P. A., Mr. Y. Yanashiro and Mrs. Nakamura.

We also extend sincere thanks to all members and friends who pitched in to make the event such a success.

Kindergarten Graduation

SLOCAN CITY, B. C.—Graduation ceremonies for the children attending the Anglican kindergartens were held on June 21 at Bay Farm, the twenty-second at Popoff, and on the twenty-third at Slocan City with a total of fifty proud youngsters graduating.

The children will enroll in the Riverview (Popoff) and Pine Crescent (Bay Farm) schools when the classes again commence on September 5.

Welcome Party At N. D.

NEW DENVER, B. C.—A welcome beach party for the newly-arrived teachers from the interior towns was held on August 2, sponsored by the local P.T.A., Japanese Committee and Women's Association.

Approximately 140 people attended besides the six Summer School instructors from Vancouver. Speakers welcoming the teachers to New Denver were Mr. and Mrs. R.P. Loughead and a few of the occidental residents. Present from Slocan City were Messrs. K. Goto, J. Kinoshita, Y. Shoji and T. Murakami.

Miss Ayako Atagi, newly-elected president of the Students' Council extended a vote of thanks on behalf of the teachers.

Coaldale Nine Scores Upset

COALDALE, Alta.—After a hard fought game at Coaldale on Sunday, July 30, Picture Butte won the game by one run. Although Coaldale was in the lead 3 to 1 till the eight frame Picture Butte started a merry-go-round to score 3 runs which made the final score 4 to 3.

Base stealing shortstop, Mush Uyesugi, and hard hitting Yosh Matsumoto of Coaldale played a sensational game.

Marriage Bureau Says No Need For "Enryo"

TORONTO, Ont.—Application forms will be distributed by the Toronto Issei Committee to the various interior towns to further promote the recently organized marriage bureau.

A number of applications have already been received, reports the bureau, which urges anyone wishing to enter the field of matrimony to file an application without "enryo."

Applicants are assured that the files will be kept strictly confidential.

Applications should be made to Toronto Issei Committee, c-o Miss F. Bird, 51 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont. Others on the committee are S. Washimoto, S. Sasaki, and G. Mizutani.

Churches, B.C.S.C. To Cooperate To Form Scout Troop At New Denver

NEW DENVER, B. C.—With the co-operation of the various churches and the B.C.S.C., the first step toward organizing a Boy Scout troop here has been made. Shige E. Yoshida, scout-master of the 1st Tashme Troop is undertaking the task of getting the Boy Scout movement started in the Interior towns.

The initial meeting of scout leaders was held here last Saturday at the home of Rev. Karl Hansen. It was decided at this meeting that a Scout and Cub movement will definitely be organized at the beginning of the school term in September. The movement here will accept Japanese as well as occidental boys and will be non-sectarian. Religion will not be a barrier for membership.

Rev. R. N. Savary of the Anglican Church who is a qualified scoutmaster, will give instructions to the prospective leaders on the fine points of scouting until the actual establishment of the troops here.

A committee represented by the B. C. Security Commission, Anglican Church, Buddhist Church, United Church, Presbyterian Church among others will discuss this serious business of orginizing a constructive program of activities for adolescent and growing boys.

Roy Toyonaga was nominated and elected to the position of Scribe and John Shintani as treasurer. To start off the treasury, Rev. Hansen donated the sum of $5.00 to the local movement.

Scoutmaster Yoshida left on Monday for Slocan and Lemon Creek where he will organize a similar movement. He will leave for Greenwood on August 19 or 20 and return to Tashme in the latter part of the month.

Personal Notes

BLESSED EVENTS . . .

It's a boy . . . was the verdict on June 22, when Rev. and Mrs. K. Tatibana became the proud parents of a baby boy—Tsuneaki—born at the Tashme Hospital.

The stork paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kondo at the Tashme Hospital with a bouncing baby boy on July 1.

* *

The New Canadian wishes to extend sincere appreciation and thanks to Mr. H. Hyodo of Montreal for the very generous donation.

OBITUARY

AKO TASAKA

The death is reported of Ako Tasaka, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Judo Tasaka of Lillooet, B. C. He passed away at the Kamloops Hospital on July 17. Final funeral rites were held on July 20.

YOSHINAGA MIMORI

Final funeral services were held for Yoshinaga Mimori on July 30 who passed away at the Vernon Hospital on July 28.

HELP WANTED

A position is open for a Nisei girl at a Cold Lake District home in Alberta. Duties will be light housework for two adults and caring for two children. The family is of Christian faith. Good wages are offered.

For further particulars, write to [illegible]

Post War Disposal Plan:

Varied Views; Majority Approve

Varied reactions, ranging from the endorsement by B. C. politicians, labour leaders and various organizations of the Pacific coast to disapproval by the Vancouver city council and Mayor Cornett has been recorded against Prime Minister King's announcement of August 4 on the postwar disposal of Japanese in Canada.

B. C. Coast organizations practically all expressed the opinion that Japanese Canadians should be excluded entirely from British Columbia although they approved the dispersal policy on the quota basis to all the provinces.

MIXED OPINIONS

The fishing and logging industries were of the sentiment that the Japanese be totally expelled from B. C. The fishing interests of B. C. took the stand that the removal of the Japanese fishermen from the coast did not seriously affect the industry's output. They pointed out that there has been no decline in the total fish catch since the removal of Japanese from the coast.

The forest products industry which formerly employed 1500 Japanese men, stated non-committally that "we seem to have got along without them during the war with the manpower shortage."

City labour leaders were in accord with the federal policy but made only cautious comments saying that "the people of Canada have to be protected from a group like the Japanese congregating in one place again."

B. C. Liberal members all approved the program. Former premiers of B.C., T. D. Patullo declared that the disposal plan "constituted a very sensible policy that should meet the requirements of British Columbians."

Members of the Vancouver City Council however, expressed an entirely opposite view. Ald. G. C. Miller and Charles Jones stated that the policy did not go far enough to please the majority of British Columbia. One of the most active agitators of total deportation of the Japanese, Mayor Cornett, declared that he regretted that the Dominion Government did not take the opportunity to "clean up the situation once and for all (total expulsion)."

PRESS OPINIONS

The Vancouver Province editorially attacked the policy stating that it was a "curious mixture" and would not stand up to the realities of practical politics and said: "If we are going to recognize and man as Canadian, with whatever hyphenation, on what principle of Canadianism or citizenship are we going to undertake to deport him, or to apply to him police measures of restriction of his movements or place of residence or opportunities of earning his living that do not apply to any other Canadian?"

The Nelson Daily News harping on the fear that the evacuees in the interior towns would be left in the Kootenay area wrote:

"Mr. King's policy of dispersal in principle is admirable, his declaration against racial intolerance is equally to be commended, but it entirely lacks assurance to the people of Kootenay that we will not be left with proportionately too large an indigestible mass of Japanese evacuees from the coast."

It is interesting to note that while the west coast newspapers have splashed headlines of the post war disposal announcement across their front pages, the eastern newspapers have given it only a passing comment, printing only a small write up on the matter.

A Teacher Writes from Summer School

Dear Sam:

Two weeks of a tough grind has just passed by. Of course in some ways this year's course seems easier, but—I can now well imagine how you felt when I sprang exams on you because we had two several days ago and they aren't appreciable things.

Our trek to school begins at eight every morning. We have an opening assembly with each bunk taking turns in providing entertainment. We travel everywhere from the "Paradise of the Pacific" to "mystic India." Kate Oyama's "Danny Boy" was, well, something we'll remember forever. That Indian scene with elephant "et. al" had all of us holding onto our stomachs. To-morrow is our turn and then we hope to cop (?) the prize.

New Denver citizens may wonder what many of the teachers are doing sitting around on the roadsides, beaches and steps. Well, Mr. Weston has all of us "tree conscious". It's interesting and maybe the day will come when we can draw (?) as well as he does. Just with a touch here and there and lo! he has a tree! At present we're sketching one another in different poses. Very interesting—but mine never seems to be in proportion.

As in all schools our extra-curricular activities keep us all very busy. For instance, at "public speaking" Mr. Boyes always tells us to be "yourself"—However, when you get up to talk in front of so many teachers you just don't feel yourself. You should hear the yelling, shouting and laughing that come from the Bosun Hall. It's only the teachers learning steps of the "Old Grey Mare, Koki Oki," etc. during the square dancing period on Monday but I must admit it sounds like elephants on a hunt. Oh, but it certainly feels good to forget your next day's worries. There's the music, taught by Miss Campbell twice a week and we also have modern and tap dancing. However, the ones who have joined these clubs are ones who are more agile, and not the way I am.

Our bunk life is a very pleasant affair what with the "mammas" ruling with an "iron hand". Everything from politics — whether Dewy or Roosevelt would get in for presidency to hair-dressing is carefully discussed. If it isn't school work such as preparing an anecdote or story, the girls are busily crocheting or tatting little dodads. Curfew tolls the taps" but I hope we aren't the only house who disobeys orders just once in awhile.

Well, it looks as if I'll have to sign off to prepare my fifty "breaks" for P. E. Not only that, but our "Summer School Echoes" will soon be out so I must go up to see what little I can do. So until next week.

"Deydee"

KING STATEMENT

Cont'd from Page 1

settle in such a way that they would be able to pursue the settled lives to which they are entitled and that they do not present themselves as an unassimilable bloc or colour which might again give rise to distrust, fear and dislike. It is the fact of concentration that has given rise to the problem.

The sound policy and the best policy for the Japanese-Canadians themselves is to distribute their numbers as widely as possible throughout the country where they will not create feelings of racial hostility.

It is not my intention at this time to [illegible] feeling on this matter. There are questions of detail still to be considered. There may also be modifications of policy which further investigation will show to be necessary. However, the lines of development to which the government will endeavour to adhere will be in general those which I have outlined. We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the nazi system everywhere. Our aim is to resolve a difficult problem in a manner which will protect the people of British Columbia and the interests of the country as a whole, and at the same time preserve in whatever we do, principles of fair play and justice.

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